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MONROE COUNTY CLASSICAL TEACHERS ORGANIZE

The Latin teachers of Monroe County met on November 6 and decided to organize for conference and cooperation. Dr. Mason D. Gray, of the East High School, Rochester, was made permanent Chairman for the year, and the following District Secretaries were selected: Harriet L. Joslin, Grace A. Vincent, Jessie A. C. Valonia, Minerva L. DeGrand.

There will be four conferences during the year. At the first conference Professor Burton of the University of Rochester spoke on some aspects of college work, and Dr. Gray addressed the teachers on Coordination of Latin and English during the first two weeks of the beginning Latin courses.

SHALL THERE CONTINUE TO BE TWO NEW YORK STATE CLASSICAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS?

At the meeting of the State Classical Teachers Section held at Syracuse, Tuesday, November 24, a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted that a committee of two be appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Association that meets at Syracuse in December with a view to effecting one central organization. The committee, as appointed, consisted of Professor P. O. Place of Syracuse University and Superintendent E. H. Ladd of Batavia. The opinions of classical teachers throughout the state are desired so that a conclusion satisfactory to all may be reached.

EAST HIGH SCHOOL, Rochester, N. Y. MASON D. GRAY.

The following article appeared in The New York Tribune of November 16, as a dispatch from London:

Archaeologists are intensely interested in the old Roman city of Uriconium, which is being uncovered in Shropshire soil. The excavation has already yielded results of extraordinary interest, and it is believed will greatly add to the knowledge of Britain's occupation by the Romans.

Uriconium was situated at the junction of the principal Roman roads, one from London, in the southeast, another passing from Church Stretton through the legendary borders of Caerleon, in South Wales. There were also other roads leading from it to Chester, Wales, and the town undoubtedly formed an important centre in Roman Britain.

The most important discoveries yet made in connection with the excavation work are, according to a recent report, as follows:

The circuit of the city measured about three miles, and inclosed an area of 170 acres—that is, about twenty acres larger than Pompeii.

About half the public baths and the basilica, or town hall, of the city have been uncovered, the latter an imposing building, with a nave floored with tiles in herring-bone fashion, and the aisles with geometrical patterns in mosaic. It is about the

same length as the basilica at Pompeii, but slightly narrower.

Part of the cemetery has also been dug out, and some interesting tombstones and other objects found, also four houses, evidently large shops, with porticoes on the street and dwelling rooms at the back.

There has also been uncovered a temple measuring about 95 feet by 55 feet, the entrance of which was under a portico of six columns. It must have been a fine structure, as many well-worked architectural fragments came from it. Portions of several statues, the head of a horse in stone and parts of two altars were found in it.

The excavators are now uncovering a large building with a portico on the street of 115 feet. This building has already been traced back 200 feet. It contained many rooms, some with rough mosaic pavements and others with cement floors. Four rooms had hypocausts, or hot-air heating apparatus. In the courtyard was a large well, built of massive blocks of stone.

While digging out these buildings interesting objects in silver, bronze, iron, ivory, bone, jet, glass and other materials have been found. Among the most noteworthy are an amethyst gem engraved with a figure of Venus, a bronze disk, with the device, in different colored enamels, of an eagle holding a fish; an ivory clasp knife handle in the form of a crouching lioness, and a small cameo of a lady's head; also many brooches, rings, etc.

A large amount of pottery, much of it Samian ware, was imported into this country from France and Germany. The coins found numbered about seven hundred and range from the Republican period—that is, before 23 B.C., to the Emperor Theodosius I (388-392 A.D.). There are a large number of coins of the last half of the fourth century.

That the site was occupied soon after the Claudian invasion in 43 A.D. is shown by two tombstones of soldiers of the XIV Legion. This legion came over with Claudius and left Britain for good in 70 A.D. The absence of certain symbols on both tombstones points to a date rather before than after the year 50 A.D.

EXHIBIT OF BOOKS ON THE TEACHING OF THE CLASSICS

It is likely that, during the Holiday time, many readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY who live outside New York City will be passing through that city. They may be glad to have their attention called to an exhibit of books illustrating the history of the teaching of the Classics, from the Twelfth to the Nineteenth Century, which will be open to the public, from December 18 to January 14, in the Exhibit Room of the Columbia University Library. The books are from the library of Mr. George A. Plimpton.

The compositors handled with surprising skill the typographical difficulties presented by Professor Husband's article. One of their few errors, however, must not go uncorrected: the price of Thompson's Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography (page 72) is \$11.